

THE Organized FARMER

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Your President reports:

TIME TO START TAX STUDY

By ED NELSON, President F.U.A.

There was a time when we used to hear the expression: "If man was intended to fly, God would have given him wings." I don't recall having heard it for quite some time. It seems that we finally realized we were given a head with brains to be used for more than just a hat rack. I expect that it was intended that we should use it also for more than learning to fly without wings.

At the convention this year we passed a resolution reiterating an old policy, i.e. **no taxes on farm buildings**. Unfortunately we tried to make it clear that we meant only **farm buildings used by farmers**, and this confused some of the news reporters so that it was reported we had supported taxation on farm buildings. When this became known in the country, farmers were horrified. The delegates to the convention must have had a lapse or been brain washed or something equally bad. But they were not brain washed; they acted traditionally. They voted, practically unanimously, for **No Taxes on Farm Buildings**.

There wasn't anything strange about this kind of action. Nobody but nobody wants, or likes to pay taxes. Consequently nobody wants to pay more taxes. When we talk about taxes on farm buildings we immediately think of more taxes. This is what concerns me, because we may not necessarily be thinking in terms of our own best interests.

FARMERS PAY MORE

A year ago, Prof. Hanson from the University of Alberta quoted statistics to show quite conclusively that farmers pay more taxes in terms of income than do urban property owners. If "ability to pay" is the criterion to us then it seems the farmers pay an unfair amount of taxes. To this must be

added the disadvantage of distance. Every time a farmer goes to town for groceries or supplies, goes to church or sends his children to school, he pays an additional tax over and above that paid by the urban dweller.

Any business he does in town adds to the ability of that business to pay local taxes. This disadvantage is supposed to be taken care of by differences in assessment, but I wonder just how equitable this is in actual practice.

The time is likely not too far away when some farmers will be faced with added costs in transportation because certain rail branch lines will be abandoned. This will require changes in assessment criteria, and so it goes on and on.

LET'S BE PRACTICAL

The time seems to be here to become practical about the whole question of taxation, unpopular though it is. Let's first realize that services cost money. This money can only come from people who

(Continued on page 8)

SURFACE RIGHTS TO THE SURFACE

Regarding surface rights the Annual Convention passed the following resolution:

1. That the method of appointing members of the Right of Entry Board of Arbitration be changed so as to provide that for a 3 year term appointment, with a limit of 2 terms, one member be appointed jointly by the FUA and AFA, one member jointly by the oil or other utilities companies, and one member by the Provincial Government.
2. Whereas there has been widespread dissatisfaction with the Right of Entry Arbitration

Board settlements for well sites;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we request the Provincial Government to set minimum Right of Entry payments for 4 acre well-sites at \$2,400.00 to compensate for severance, inconveniences, reclamation and depreciated farm value, and in addition \$600.00 per year minimum annual rental on 4 acre sites;

And any additional land taken be at comparable rates; FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that we request compensation for flow lines on the basis of \$150.00 per acre on 33 ft. right of way, plus yearly rental of \$25.00 per acre per year, with proportional payments for any additional construction, salvage and damage.

Power, Pipe and Telephone Lines
Further request adequate compensation from Board of Public Utilities Commission for power, pipe and telephone lines.

HANDBOOK DELETIONS

The following items were deleted from the 1962 Policy Handbook, as they have been implemented:

1. The continuation of the penalty on horned cattle and allotment of part of the fund to assist in establishing more veterinary laboratories in Alberta.
2. That every effort be made to maintain standard hog grades on a Canadian basis.
3. That the price of butter to the Canadian consumer be reduced and the Government subsidize the farmer by the amount of the reduction.
4. That the Federal Government set a support price on all grades of edible eggs.
5. That the Alberta Department of Agriculture provide facilities and personnel for a program of livestock disease control.

Stiffer Treatment Proposed

FUA District 4 is of the opinion that there are too many cases of assault, robbery with violence and rape, and that the punishment for these crimes is inadequate. The Annual Convention shared this opinion by passing a resolution stating that sentences for these crimes should be substantially increased, so as to be a deterrent to the repetition of such crimes.

Only a Matter Of Control

Section 89, part 1 of the Motor & Highway Traffic Act reads as follows:

"No domestic animal shall be on a highway unless it is in (meant is of course "under the"—Ed.) direct and continuous charge of a person who is competent to control it and who is controlling it in such a manner that it does not obstruct or cause any damage to the highway or create any hazard to traffic on the highway."

The RCMP are interpreting this to mean any herd of cattle being driven on any road without an escort of at least three riders and are charging owners of cattle under this section if an accident occurs.

The Annual Convention passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government to have this section of the Act changed to give cattlemen the right to move livestock within the province by having the act give a definition as to what constitutes "competent" control.

Provincial Basis Requested

The deficiency payments for hogs are calculated on the basis of national average prices. The Annual Convention passed a resolution from District 4, which expresses that for the calculation of these prices not the national basis should be used but instead the provincial basis.

Farm Machinery Spare Parts

The Board of Directors passed a resolution coming from the District 1 Board, which reads as follows:

WHEREAS repairs for farm machinery are required by law to be readily available to the owners of machines, and

WHEREAS repairs are often not available either in the Peace River area, the province, or even in Western Canada;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the FUA board print in The Organized Farmer the rights of the farmer in regard to repairs to old machinery and service to new, and

FURTHER in cases of flagrant disregard of the law that we be prepared to take legal action against any machine company.

CAR INSURANCE POOL DID WELL

The trustees of the FUA Car Insurance Pool were able to declare in 1960 a 4% dividend on renewals, and in 1961 a 7% divi-

dend. As of October 31, 1962, the written premiums have increased to almost \$360,000. Although the accident experience to date has not been as favorable as last year, trustees are very hopeful that they will be able to declare another dividend becoming effective on March 1, 1963.

The accident total in Alberta for 1962 is quite a bit higher than last year and the injury total is up also. The accident rate across Canada has increased even more with the result that the Canadian Underwriters are forecasting an average rate increase of 10%. As the rates of the Pool must follow the general rate trend, no doubt it will be necessary to make some rate increases in 1963. The only way to offset the effects of such increases is by a greatly improved accident experience among Pool members.

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE
WE WILL PUBLISH
THE POWER PANEL
DISCUSSION AND
THE F.W.U.A. CON-
VENTION.

CROP INSURANCE REQUESTED

There have been no definite developments regarding crop insurance during the past year, in Alberta. The Provincial Government has not as yet passed legislation under which farmers can organize to take advantage of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The reason given for this in-action is that farmers so far haven't shown sufficient interest in the Act. At the present time the Government is intending to set up a committee to make a thorough study of the feasibility of Crop Insurance in Alberta under the federal plan.

Districts 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 sponsored a resolution asking the Provincial Government to set up a crop insurance program in 1963 in co-operation with the Federal Government, under the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The Annual Convention passed this resolution.

Also a resolution from the District 10 Convention passed, requesting that the Provincial Gov-

ernment set up an active pilot weather modification project to prevent unsatisfactorily financed experiments.

PLEBISCITE ON POWER ASKED

During the past year a much greater interest in the matter of public power has developed. Alberta is now the only important area in Canada still clinging to private ownership of power. The Board of Directors passed a resolution, presented by the District 9 and 13 Conventions, stating that all districts of the FUA and the FUA Provincial Board request that a plebiscite, separate from an election, be held regarding public ownership of power and development of water resources, and that the aid of all groups outside of the FUA is enlisted which might wish to see this plebiscite held.

CHANGE IN ACT SOUGHT

At the conventions of districts 1, 4, 5, and 7, resolutions passed, requesting that the present requirement of the Alberta Marketing Board Act, stating that a majority of 51% of eligible voters is needed in order to establish a marketing board, be changed to 66 2/3% of those who vote. In these resolutions it was further requested that Central Office ask all locals to contact their members of the Alberta Legislature with regard to this matter. The delegates at the Annual Convention passed this resolution with a great majority.

LEADERSHIP COURSES

All FUA, FWUA and Jr. locals are asked to send the names of persons interested and wishing to attend the leadership courses at Banff, to FUA Central Office, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton. This resolution, coming from District 7 Convention, was carried by the delegates at Annual Convention.

CANADIAN MACHINERY

One of the last resolutions passed by the Annual Convention urges farmers to increase their use of Canadian co-op machinery so as to retain this economic asset for Canada. In the preamble of this resolution was stated that CCIL is buying some machinery in Europe, which can take Canadian grain in payment, whereas U.S. machinery has to be paid in U.S. dollars, because the U.S. themselves have a grain surplus.

Initial Payments

Delegates at the annual convention shared the view expressed by the delegates attending last summer's District 1 convention that the initial payments on coarse grains are too low. A resolution was passed requesting that the initial Wheat Board payments on coarse grains be raised immediately by 10 cents per bushel. Thus a more realistic price level would be established, which at the same time would relieve immediate cash needs of coarse grain producers.

MARKETING OF GRAIN

Though a barrage of propaganda on the selling of Canadian grain has confused many, it must be kept in mind that grain producers want to sell their whole production for the best possible price. The Canadian Wheat Board, created for that purpose, does three very important jobs:

1. Taking into account market value, the Board converts into cash that amount of grain for which storage space is available, deducting storage and handling costs plus other contingencies.

2. Having possession of all that grain the Board is in a position to get the best possible price.

3. Returning to farmers any monies received over and above the initial payment, deducting Board expenses, interest charges etc.

In theory, this kind of operation should give the farmer the best possible results and assure him equal payment per bushel of like grain, regardless at which time of the crop year deliveries are made.

The system, however, does not completely eliminate speculation. The Board has to sell much of the grain in a market where price is set by grain exchanges and futures markets. The Board's total sales' return depends on its ability to sell in these markets and to estimate amounts and grades still in the hands of the producers. There is always the possibility of human errors, but there can be little doubt that the farmers of Western Canada have benefitted from the Board's operation.

Through the Wheat Board the farmer has gone farther on the road of selling his grain than he has done before. He retains identity of his grain by means of a grade certificate for a specific number of bushels. Only after the Board has sold all the grain delivered in a certain crop year, is a final payment made. In this way the farmer has come nearer to the final consumer.

Here is room for the question: Did we go far enough? The Wheat Board sells in bulk. Should we be thinking about going one step further by having someone in the field actually selling Canadian grain to either the mill or the people who are going to eat the wheat?

The Chinese government bought wheat in bulk from the Wheat Board, but in each case part of this was sold by the pound on street corners and the purchasers received a recipe how to prepare it for human consumption.

The basic question is: Could we do a better job of selling Canadian grain if we send out a large enough sales force with enough money to compete with other sales forces already in the market? This is the question Mr. Hamilton has raised. It requires more than a passing look, and in each case further study.

Ratepayers Like To Have Their Own Way

The Municipal Policy Committee recommended changes and additions in the 1962 Policy Handbook. Some of these were published in the last issue of The Organized Farmer, the levying of 1/2 mill on farm lands, and being opposed to the taxation of farm buildings occupied by bona-fide farmers and ranchers. The third one is:

That the FUA protest the action of the Provincial Government in making important changes in the Municipal District Act without giving any opportunity to rural ratepayers for discussion or objection; and that we insist that in future before any further changes are made in the said Act that full notice be given and ample time allowed so that the opinion of these ratepayers can be ascertained. (District 9 Convention). The Annual

Convention agreed to this. Two other changes to Policy suggested by resolution lost by default, as there was no mover. They were:

1. That the Municipal Act be amended to enable the M.D.'s and Counties to forward FUA dues of farmers on voluntary requisition to the FUA office on October 31, each year and to add such dues to his taxes. (District 10 Convention)
2. That we recommend that a sales tax be placed on goods at wholesale level. (District 9 Board).

A resolution from District 7 Convention was accepted by the delegates to the Annual Convention. It states that before a County is set up in any Municipality, a plebiscite be held and carried by a majority of those voting.

FOR VET COLLEGE IN EDMONTON

The Farmer's Union of Alberta has for years sought the establishment of a Veterinary College in the West and a Veterinary Research Laboratory as part of that institution. With the fast growth of the cattle population in this province in mind and expecting a continuation of this growth for the foreseeable future the delegates at the Annual Convention expressed as their feeling, that, if at all possible, such a Veterinary College should be established at the Campus of the University of Alberta.

Taxation of Co-operatives

The Annual Convention passed a resolution urging the farm co-operatives to make an intensive effort to present the true picture of taxation of co-operatives to the people of Canada.

MUNICIPAL TAXES

We have prepared a basic study on Municipal Taxation (how a mill rate is arrived at, distribution of property tax, etc.).

This study is prepared for locals to assist leaders in discussing this topic.

For further information and to obtain the program, please contact Mrs. K. Dowhaniuk, F.U. & C.D.A. Office, 9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alta. Phone: GA 4-0375.

Farmers' Day For Everyone

The Provincial Government will be approached to make Farmers' Day a full provincial holiday, which it isn't at the moment. This will be done in accordance with a resolution from the District 4 and 9 Conventions passed at the Annual FUA Convention.

MARKETING COURSE

A series of half day meetings on MARKETING will be convened by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Following are the dates and locations:

STETTTLER: I.O.O.F. Hall, 2:00 p.m., January 21, 28; February 4, 11, 18, 25.

LACOMBE: Sales Pavilion, 2:00 p.m., January 22, 29; February 5, 12, 19, 26.

INNISFAIL: Legion Hall, 2:00 p.m., January 23, 30; February 6, 13, 20, 27.

CALGARY: Agricultural Bldg., 1:15 p.m., January 24, 31; February 1, 8, 15, 22; March 1.

The meetings will cover the following:

First Meeting — The Marketing Problem, from the point of view of the farmer, the business firm and consumer.

Second Meeting — Analyzing marketing problems.

Third Meeting — Pricing of Commodities — various costs of marketing will also be dealt with.

Fourth Meeting — Marketing Livestock—terminal markets, auctions, local co-operatives, buying stations, direct to packing plants.

Fifth Meeting — Market Power —Integration, co-operative associations, and marketing boards.

Sixth Meeting — Effect of Government Policies on Marketing Decisions.

M.S.I. SPEAKERS

Any local interested in obtaining M.S.I. for its members please contact F.U. & C.D.A. office for a speaker. Speakers and film are provided at no cost to the local.

LIVESTOCK HAULING

The increase in the livestock population in this province will require more and more work to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases and measures to prevent the spreading of such diseases. The Annual Convention, fully realizing the importance of the livestock industry, amended a section in the Policy Handbook, changing it as follows: The Provincial and Federal Government continue to work for an effective method of controlling communicable diseases in livestock hauling.

PROPANE DISTRIBUTION

The Annual Convention passed a resolution from the District 12 Convention to encourage the UFA to enter the propane distribution field.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta

Phone: GA 4-0375

After 5:00 p.m.: HU 9-6955

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FARM SAFETY CONFERENCE

The sixth Western Canada Farm Safety Conference will be held at the Corona Hotel in Edmonton on February 11, 12, and 13, 1963.

The program of the conference is:

Monday, February 11

4:00 p.m.—Registration

8:30 p.m.—Social Evening

Tuesday, February 12

9:00 a.m.—Official Opening

Chairman—Mr. Les Usher, president

Welcome—Hon. Harry

MATTER OF OVERAGES

In the 1962 FUA Policy Handbook appears on page 11 an item reading, "The Board of Grain Commissioners see that overages are kept at a minimum at country elevators." The policy committee on Grain, Seeds and Special Crops recommended to delete this subsection and the annual convention went along with the committee.

(The matter of overages is receiving at the moment special consideration of the Farmers' Unions. In a brief to the Board of Grain Commissioners they have requested to give this matter special attention.)

Acreage Payments

Two resolutions, one asking for the coverage of farm labor by unemployment insurance as in the case of comparable labor groups; the other, for the continuation of acreage payments by the Federal Government, received a clear majority at the December Annual Convention.

It may be noted here that the Gill report about the field of Unemployment Insurance and ways to protect the Unemployment Insurance Fund from bankruptcy, does not contain any proposals to extend Unemployment Insurance to farm labor.

E. Strom, Minister of Agriculture

His Worship Elmer

E. Roper

President's Address

10:15 a.m.—Sam Brown's Day in Court

11:15 a.m.—This Happened to Me (Act. Accident Case)

12:00 noon—Luncheon

2:00 p.m.—Safety Makes Sense to Me—Mr. Ken Lantz, Ont. Dept. of Agric.

2:45 p.m.—Group Discussion — "A Look at the Need for a Safety Program"

4:00 p.m.—Findings of Discussion Groups

Discussion Round Up —Mr. Ken Lantz

6:30 p.m.—Banquet — Guest Speaker—Hon. Gordon E. Taylor

Wednesday, February 13

9:00 a.m.—Work Being Done by Farm Organizations: Report from 4-H Clubs—Mr. Les Hutchinson

Farmers' Union—Mr. Ed Nelson

Women's Institute: Mrs. N. G. Roberts

10:45 a.m.—Group Discussion "Is Today's Safety Program Adequate for Tomorrow?"

12:00 noon—Luncheon

1:15 p.m.—Discussion Round Up —Mr. Marvin Nicol

2:30 p.m.—Business Meeting

Reports: Nominations Resolutions Evaluation

4:30 p.m.—Adjournment

LIVESTOCK GETTING OUT

The FUA is opposed to any law making the farmer responsible for all damages incurred, even if his livestock gets out through no fault of his own.

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Two Voices Seek The One United Voice

Dr. Hannam at the Convention

"DIFFERENCES"

In his address to the Annual Convention Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation (due to ill health the address was read by Mr. J. Bentley, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture) stated: "That agricultural producers face a tremendous task, which can be met only by organized action."

Mr. Hannam said that the Canadian Federation is the first wholly national farm organization Canada has had, and which has participated prominently in the development and shaping of the complete national farm program of today.

He considers the CFA's record of achievement quite remarkable. Nevertheless, "a division of forces has developed through a difference of opinion on some policies and on some aspects of the structure of the organization."

"While these are honest differences of opinion for which good reasoning can be put forward on both sides, it has meant that the public and governments get the impression that the organized farm movement is split into two rival factions. That is only partly true. However, it does undoubtedly lower the influence and prestige of organized agriculture in Canada, and raises barriers against the broad unity so badly needed today."

"In my President's Address to the last CFA annual meeting in Banff in January 1962, I said:

"Of paramount importance is the fact that farmers should be articulate as farmers with one voice and that they should have organized united strength behind that voice... We have always believed that the farmers of Canada lose out by not having one united voice. Disunity in any form divides and weakens the voice of the farmer. Believing this as strongly as we do, we will regret exceedingly if our Canadian farmers are asked to support and finance two rival national organizations. We give you our assurance that we will do our best to move toward unity in the farm organization field."

"It was encouraging to me that not a single voice was raised by any delegate in opposition to a resolution expressing essentially this point of view in our Banff meeting. And it was even more gratifying to see later that it were delegates of the Farmers' Union of Alberta who moved an amending clause asking the CFA to take action designed to move through consultation with the Farmers' Union toward the implementing of this ideal."

MAJOR MOVE

"The holding of a two-day conference at Saskatoon on the invitation of the CFA between officials of our two organizations was the first major move in the implementing of a policy of greater farm organization unity. The discussions of that meeting, from beginning to end, were thoughtful and constructive and, I felt, contributed much toward a better understanding of points on which we have some difference but more particularly on the far more important matters of the needs of farm organization in Canada and the fundamental objectives on which there is much agreement. A followup meeting is planned for next spring."

"I want to compliment the farm people of Alberta both the Farmers' Union and the Federation of Agriculture—for the manner in which you have maintained a fine measure of unity, in organized agriculture in your province."

"I should like also to congratulate you on your Farmers' Union and Co-operative Development Association. It seems to me by it you are making an admirable effort to combine an educational, a development and a unifying program on a district basis."

NO RIVALS

"You do not have two rival organizations. You have the support of your commercial co-operatives and I have never heard anyone charge that they try to dominate your farm organization representatives or policies."

"You probably feel that your organization setup and program has not been ideal but just the same if the other provinces had succeeded in achieving and maintaining the same measure of co-ordination and of unity as you have done, the overall national picture would be a brighter and better one. Had we done this I'm sure that organized agriculture would be more highly respected in the mind of the public, and our influence with government and with other sectors of the population would be correspondingly increased. I'm sure the farm people of Canada are sincere in their belief that we should have one united voice for our industry; that a lot of effort and duplication and cost resulting from the activities of two rival camps is a waste which cannot be justified; and that they would have more enthusiasm for farm organization if it were co-ordinated into one united and effective voice."

"On the other hand, isn't it possible that one can greatly overestimate the importance of changes in the structure of our organization. Suppose overnight we could magically turn to a new structure of organization, one that has been agreed upon as ideal (if there is such a one), just how much better off would we be? After all we must work with and depend upon identically the same group of farm people."

"Let us improve the structure of our farm organization in every way possible but let us not blame the structure of farm organization for every shortcoming and inadequacy of our Democracy."

IMPROVEMENT POSSIBLE

"One feature of farm organization structure which has been the subject of much controversy in past years is the matter of federating co-operatives and commodity groups at the provincial and national level—instead of having it understood that farm organizations should be built entirely and completely on a direct membership basis. It is possible

In only twenty years, from 1941 - 1961, very exceptional changes have taken place in Canadian agriculture. It was a technical revolution, but it may be that consequences of this revolution are bringing us face to face with a radical change in the economic and social affairs of the farming industry.

The number of farm operators in Canada decreased in that period from 733,000 to 481,000—a decrease of 35 per cent.

The number of gainfully employed in agriculture in Canada dropped from 1,224,000 to 674,000—a drop of 45 per cent.

The average size of farm in Canada increased from 256 acres to 359 acres.

The number of farm tractors in use jumped from 160,000 in 1941 to 550,000 in 1961 with a corresponding increase in all other labor-saving machinery.

In 1941, one person engaged in agriculture, on the average, produced enough to feed 11 persons. Now one person in agriculture, on the average, produces food enough to feed 27 persons.

Capital resources in agriculture have increased by 170 per cent in these same 20 years.

With only about half the number working in agriculture, our physical volume of output in 1961 was 30 per cent greater than in 1941.

This increase in productivity, oversupplied markets, inferior economic returns, unstable prices, and unbalanced national economics form a problem taxing national leadership and world statesmen beyond their capacity to find answers and/or to put them into effect.

that there is no serious difference of opinion concerning this feature today.

"The members of co-operatives and commodity associations are grassroot farmers. They have a right to think and express their views on farm policy, and they will express their views on farm policy through their own associations. If co-operatives and commodity organizations are not part of the general farm organization they will certainly express the views of their members through other channels. In such a case we would create a division in farm organization and in the voice of

organized agriculture which is the very thing we are most anxious to avoid.

"But let us not neglect the day to day effort which can help to implement our ideals. There are vast opportunities for functioning in farm organization in such a way as to better co-ordinate our total effort and promote unity in the voice of organized agriculture. By doing so we can better serve the needs of the farm people of Canada and better prepare ourselves for the challenge of a new era even though such does confront us in the years immediately ahead."

A. P. Gleave Wants Re-orientation

Mr. A. P. Gleave, president of the National Farmers' Union, spoke to the annual convention about farm organization and farm problems. To find an answer for these farm problems, he thinks we must look for it in terms of consumption and demand.

"Surely our experience has shown us that when there is effective demand for agricultural production, prices are strong and the farmer is able to reap the benefits of full production on his farm and the full use of his resources in technology, land and livestock. For this reason, we have advocated a policy of immigration into Canada and also an active and expanding Canadian economy. Demand for food is related not only to population but also to income, and it is generally accepted that the percentage of personal income spent on food declines as that income rises. Therefore, any measures taken to increase the purchasing power of low-income groups will increase the consumption of food."

"Government policies which encourage full employment, minimum wage laws, higher basic income tax exemptions for workers, farmers and producers, higher old age pensions, medical care and hospital insurance which could include sickness benefits, workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits—all these lead to an enhancement of the earning power of low-income groups and therefore to the consumption of food; and they lead to one of the answers to our agricultural problems, which is increased consumption by the people who need the food which we produce."

"Full employment, social security and social insurance programs should be undertaken, by the federal and provincial governments in consultation and co-operation with agriculture, labor and industry."

"Of equal importance to Canadian farmers is expansion and effective demand in the developing countries. Technical assistance to these countries should be stepped up so that they may raise their standard of living. Canadian contributions to assistance plans such as the Colombo Plan should be increased, not decreased. Credit sales programs of Canadian agricultural products to developing countries should be extended and the terms liberalized. This we believe, and we have said that this should be done in the interests of all of Canada, not only of farmers. Farmers, as such, should not be asked to contribute from their earnings which are already low enough, to such disposal or credit plans."

LOWER TARIFFS

"...the National Farmers Un-

ion has pressed for increased concessional and credit sales and lower tariff and trading policies on the part of Canada which will enable us to continue trade and sales of agricultural products to the European countries. These European countries, together with Japan, represent our best commercial market; and every effort should be made to increase trade with these countries. This will mean expansion of two-way trade."

"Transportation (or, more properly speaking, rail transportation) will be in the forefront of farmers' consideration in the immediate period ahead of us. At the present time, two great Canadian rail companies, one of them owned by the people of Canada and the other by a private corporation, are dismantling, piecemeal, some of the branch lines in western Canada."

"There has been lack of any action by the federal government to enforce order and reason in this dismantling process. Rail transportation has been essential to western farmers since the opening up of this country and it will be disastrous to farmers if the present pattern of rail abandonment as exemplified by the applications received up to now continues. It is a fact that farmers in regard to transportation are in quite a different category to industry. Industry can and does locate where markets, transportation and labor are convenient to it, and where transportation costs are favorable. The farmer, on the other hand, cannot move his plant. He can only move himself. If large areas of our farms and farm communities are to be left without adequate transportation, it will be disastrous."

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

"You have before you at this convention the proposed constitution for the National Farmers Union. I hope that you will ratify it. This is the first step towards our goal of a direct-membership organization in Canada which will be tied together through membership and finance. It will make possible one voice in the co-ordination of agricultural policy which is a prime necessity today for Canadian farmers. It will make possible adequate financing for a national farm organization. I am thoroughly convinced that if we desire an adequately financed farm organization for Canada, that the farmers themselves will, of necessity, have to put up the money. If they put up the money and pay for it, they can control it, and they can direct such an organization to do the things which so badly need to be done for the farm economy."

THE BEGINNING

"The beginnings of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council and its successor, the National Farmers Union, took place in 1944 in the hotel at Macklin when the AFU and the UFC Saskatchewan Section met to establish contact between their two organizations."

"Since 1944 we have seen this initial meeting of two organizations expand into a co-ordinated organization which is recognized by government as the spokesman for the direct-membership organizations. What we are doing now is laying the foundation for our future growth and expansion."

"Let me make this clear—the independence and the effectiveness of the provincial unions unquestionably depends on their ability to join together on a national basis—on their willingness to give mutual support to one another—on their effectiveness in being able to form mutual farm policy based on the needs of the individual farmers who pay their dues to the farm unions in the various provinces."

"We, as farm people, are not here to destroy what has already been built by co-operators and farm people in the past. Quite often, but not always, these are the same people."

RE-ORIENTATION

"I think our purpose must be to re-orient ourselves and our thinking at a critical time in the history of agriculture and the history of farm organization. The need to streamline and reorganize farm organizations is quite generally recognized."

"Organization by commodity groups alone, and as such, will not by itself serve the needs of Canadian farmers as a satisfactory farm organization structure."

"I have said to you that the farm unions must, for their own effectiveness and survival, join together on a national basis. It must be self-evident that the co-operatives need the same lines of communications to be effective and to seek mutual support. They have done this through the Co-operative Union of Canada, and, as well, through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; and it is right and practical that they should do so."

"But let us be quite clear in our minds that the functions of the co-operatives, and therefore of the Federation of Agriculture, are quite different from those of the farmers' unions."

"It is right and practical, of course, that these two kinds of organizations—farm co-operatives and farm unions—commercial and direct-membership organizations—should have contact or liaison through committees or otherwise, so that they can discuss mutual problems on provincial or national levels. It is logical that they should give one another moral support."

"In some quarters it has been suggested that the federations of agriculture and the unions should amalgamate. This, to my mind, is impractical."

"It is also impractical that a solution should be sought in a simple affiliation of the unions with the CFA as it is presently constituted. Such an arrangement would not add to the strength and effectiveness of either unions or co-operatives."

"But I do say to you that there is a possible and workable solution to our present circumstances, although it may take some time to work it out."

What Governments Should Do For Alberta Farmers

THE COST PRICE SQUEEZE IN FARMING

Panel Discussion

The first "resolution" to be discussed by the panel read: Provincial and federal governments to stabilize prices and costs, especially machinery costs, freight rates and commodity prices.

This point reaches to the heart of one of the farm problems: the farmer in the squeeze of declining income and increasing operating costs, or: the farm costs, or: the farmer caught in the squeeze of being helpless in setting prices for his produce and unable to do anything about the prices he has to pay for goods or machinery he needs. The short term for it is: The cost price squeeze.

Dr. Grant Davey, moderator, called it a "dandy," and he asked the opinion of Dr. Hanson on it.

Some Facts

Dr. Hanson:

"I am not going to make any general judgments at all. I am going to state some facts, namely some figures pertaining to the cost price squeeze the farming sector of the economy has experienced, particularly since 1951. I found in analyzing the Canadian economy since 1936 that during this period wages and salaries went up on the average by about 8½% per year. This rate of increase slowed down to about 5% per year during the last five years, but it still continues to go up about 4%-5% per year. I find corporation profits, before taxes, increased by about 6½% per year during the post-war period. During the last five years the rate of increase has been zero per year. For the last 10 years the net income of farmers has been decreasing at the rate of nearly 5%. This is the end result of that price cost squeeze that we talk about."

Adjustment

Dr. Manning:

"I would put this in a different frame work. I believe this problem to be arising out of new technology and increasing productivity. The result is that markets are saturated and prices drop below the actual cost of production. This simply calls, I think, for adjustment on the part of the farmers and while I think that possibly the government can do something to guide farmers in what adjustments to make, I don't think that this basic problem is amenable to any government control."

The Food Dollar

Mr. Ed Nelson:

"The late Jimmy Gardiner used to ask us, what we were worrying about. We could not expect to change from a low priced economy into a high priced production economy without expecting to be in debt for quite a number of years. We were trying to pay for this we were trying to pay for this capitalization over a short period of time. Unfortunately as the farmers go along they are discovering that somehow they are never able to quite catch up in this area. We all seem to be just behind the eight ball and never quite seem to be able to finish paying off the capital cost."

"We are wondering why it is that, having produced these goods, having put them into the market and having created a whole new series of business and employment opportunities for people, we, the farmers, have been unable to maintain or retain a portion of the money to retain a somewhat better and more stable farm income. The farmers, being a multiplicity of voices and decision makers, are dividing themselves in this area. We find it difficult to co-ordinate

One of the real big moments of our annual convention was on Tuesday, December 11, when a panel discussion was held on "What governments should do for Alberta farmers."

No seat was unoccupied, and quite a few people were standing in the back of the large hall for the full two and a half hours this discussion lasted. All that time there was the quietness of expectation, the feeling of being part of what was going on.

The discussion was an experiment, and 84% of those who filled out the questionnaire rated it good or excellent, with the "excellents" topping the "goods." Only a fraction more than 15% of the ratings were under the heading "fair."

On the platform was a whole array of talent, from the university, governments, business and the FUA. There were: Dr. Eric Hanson, political economist; Mr. A. D. McTavish, president, Edmonton Chamber of Commerce; R. M. Putnam, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. T. W. Manning, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics; Dr. Grant Davey, political scientist and chairman of the panel; Dr. W. Drummond, Agricultural Stabilization Board; Mr. Ed Nelson, president of the F.U.A., and Dr. H. Zendner, sociologist.

Behind the panelists were three simple blackboards, on which were written, you could say, eleven resolutions. They looked in their everyday language harmless enough, but the following hours would show them loaded with dynamite.

These "resolutions" had been phrased by the delegates themselves. Before lunch time they had met in groups of 20 and for one and a half hours everyone had got the chance to state what he considered to be the problems besetting agriculture today. Every group made a report, stating those problems in order of priority. From the reports came the eleven "resolutions," which appeared to be so harmless on the three blackboards.

The executive and the board had three goals in mind when this panel discussion was put on the convention program:

1. To show clearly that there can be many different points of view on one and the same subject.
2. To show that farm organizations have to realize this.
3. To show how other people, and under them government people, react when faced with F.U.A. resolutions.

Some, apparently have felt, that the discussion didn't come to a solution. In reading the resume of the discussion everyone will realize that, perhaps, somewhere and at some time a solution for the cost price squeeze will be found, but that the road leading to it may be very rough and can mean that farmers may have to give up ideas and ideals, which they have caressed and cherished and held as indispensable up till this moment.

We believe that the discussion has met the goals set for it, though only two of the eleven points were discussed. It showed very clearly the roadblocks and barriers the F.U.A. finds on its way when trying to get government action on resolutions.

We are publishing a resume of this discussion, using parts of the verbatim report.

or think to the point where we can set either production policies or marketing policies that are 100% effective. Usually we depend on government to give us legislation that will allow us to do some of those things, that will allow us to pinpoint the fact that our share is too low and that we want to, that we must, use government as a means of acquiring the end result, which is a greater portion of the dollar that comes into the food products."

Not Unique

Mr. McTavish:

It seems to me that if you are going to look after this cost price squeeze by controlling the prices of the things that the farmers must buy, that means you are going to have to control all the salaries and wages of everybody who works on all of the things that the farmers must buy. That is, you are going to have outright government ownership of everything. If you want such outright socialism, then that is one thing. I will argue with you on that. But please understand that this is what you are asking for. Would it not be better, I would suggest to you, to continue with the pattern of free enterprise which means freedom of choice as to what you are going to do. The cost price squeeze is not unique to the farming population by any means. Businesses go broke, too."

Most Complicated

Dr. Drummond:

"Quite obviously the people in this room have chosen the most complicated and absolutely the most economically significant problem that is facing the farm people and a lot of other people today. As at least a first comment,

I suggest that it might be well for us to attempt a little bit of diagnosis to find out why this particular type of situation exists. Go back to the middle of the war, go back to the time when farm prices finally started to catch up on other prices. The fall of 1942, I think it was. You will find that from then on to the end of the war the farmer's selling prices became relatively better. The relationship between his selling price and those which he had to pay when buying the things he had to buy became more favourable. This state of affairs continued almost uninterrupted until 1951 or 1952. Why? Primarily because during that particular period the demand for most things which farmers produce and sell was far more pronounced than it normally is. During this period farm people had been encouraged to expand, particularly because there was a war to be won, and particularly, also, because you had real economic enthusiasm to expand in the form of good prices for a large supply. The result was that you had expanded. Now when 1951, 1952 came on, when this special post-war demand disappeared, it was replaced by what we might call the normal type of demand for agricultural products, primarily a domestic demand.

"Now this is a round about way and far too brief at that to explain why this change in the relationship between these two sets of prices has actually taken place.

"It leads up to this conclusion, it seems to me, that if you want to get a different relationship between the selling and between your buying prices, then you have to do one of the two things. You either have to do something or somebody has to do something which will tend to raise the prices

of the things that you farmers sell, or somebody or somehow we have got to do something which will lower the prices of the things that you have to buy. I would suggest that you might be able to do some of both to the extent that you might be successful in doing this you have thereby reduced the pressure resulting in this squeeze effect."

How Much Effort?

Dr. Zendner:

"It seems to me that what is involved basically is that we have so many marginal farmers and I don't know how much government effort would be required to make a lot of these marginal farms economic, that is, make them profitable in terms of the amount of money that is invested in the machinery, real estate and so on. While I would certainly be in agreement with the idea that perhaps in certain times government action might be indicated, on the other hand I don't know that with the prospect of Britain joining the European Common Market, that we can sell the amount of agricultural products that we can produce."

Flow To Cities

Dr. Hanson:

"In 1955 the Gordon Commission made a prediction of the number of people that would be on the farms by 1980. They estimated that more and more farmers would move off and that would gradually reduce the number of marginal farmers. They said that in 1980 there would be 675,000 people on the farms. In checking on this I found that we are now below this figure in 1962. The flow from the farms to the urban centres has proceeded at a very high rate. The

main reason for this is the higher income people at least think they can obtain in the urban centres. I believe the farm net income is roughly about 50-60% of the average income per member of the labour force for Canada. We have had an accelerating rate of flow into the cities. We need to think about this. In some countries in western Europe it is clearly recognized they are trying to have an orderly flow of people to the cities, so there are measures the government can take. I think government is a very beneficial agency, it is the only agency we have in our society whereby we really can get down to the business of calculating certain benefits that we can obtain by taking thought and then concerted action.

"I think we should have some price supports, I think we should have a target figure of some kind of parity income. There are some economists to whom this is heresy. I know, but I think we should be practical about it.

"It is this problem and how do you tackle it? How is it tackled in these other countries? Well, the farm groups get together with other groups in the economy, spokesmen for the consumer, spokesmen for labour, spokesmen for business and also the government people. They sit around a table for days and days and weeks and weeks and work out agreements as to prices for farm products. One country for example is Sweden. In Canada we seem to cry a lot about the large amounts that are spent on agricultural subsidies. But I have looked that up, too, and it looks like peanuts. A couple of hundred million dollars at the most, about ½% of the gross national production or less, or about 3% or 4% of the federal budget. I think that what we need to do about a problem like this is to keep talking about it and try to negotiate in some way, try to set up some organization whereby we can use powers in government effectively."

Who Pays?

Mr. McTavish:

"If you look at that list again you will see that in every case this group here this afternoon has been asking the government to do something. There is, with one minor exception and it is only a possible exception, no suggestion as to how money can be raised to pay for all these activities of government and this, I think, is an important oversight. I am not blaming this group. I belong to other groups, too, and they ask for things as well.

"I would like to make one point. The government has no money of its own. It has the power to tax, the power to take the money from you and from me as tax payers and to use that money as we direct it. In effect, when we are asking the government to spend money, we are also asking that government, any government, to raise that money from us. Every time the government takes money away from us, we lose a little bit of our freedom, our freedom of choice. What is being overlooked here is, that we are asking for everything and not being prepared to give enough."

The Early Birds

Dr. Manning:

"We often fall into the confusion, that this farm problem is a single problem that can be solved by one particular action and the fact that it is so diverse is in part the reason that we have different opinions and attitudes as to what the solution should be. I would like to make a distinction first on this matter of the adoption of new techniques which result in greater efficiency in agriculture, and that is that the so-called early adopters, the innovators in agriculture, are the people who make the money. They get in there first, they ev-

Seven Minds Seven Different Ideas

plode the market, they cut their costs down, they don't produce enough to destroy the market, so to speak, and they make money in it. Then the other commercial farmers see that this has been successful for the early adopters and they jump on the band wagon too, but in the very process of becoming more efficient they destroy their markets. So it is simply not a matter of becoming more efficient. Price supports, in my opinion, to be successful have to be coupled with production control.

"The alternative to this which, I think, necessarily goes along with it and it does not involve telling each farmer that he can only produce so much, is to take resources out of agriculture. Let the government go in and buy land, for example, and take it out of production.

"Another one is the ARDA program in which people who cannot make a go of agriculture are being helped to increase their incomes through non-farm occupations and those who do remain in agriculture are helped to achieve a more economic unit and to increase their incomes from farming.

"The solution here, then, is a matter of a different approach for different groups and it not only varies for income groups and so on, but by different commodities and by many different things. I would simply like to point out that while I do think the government has a role here, that it is not a simple role of supporting farm prices."

Human Element

Ed Nelson:

"I have been sitting here on pins and needles for quite a while. It seems to me that while we have been dealing with the hard, whole facts, and sometimes these things get a little bit unbearable. Mr. McTavish said that the only logical way to do this thing and still maintain an area of freedom, is to let the old law of economics hold sway and this is all there is to it. I am afraid that I am one of these people who have found from experience or some other means that there is something more to this whole business than straight economics.

"It seems to me that the only important thing we have got is people. If we don't do something that is for people's good, then I question what our business is. If you allow economics to hold sway entirely, the free movement of economics, you are in effect telling people that either they have to come up to the top or fall by the wayside like the leaves in the fall. And so the question then is: where do we leave people in this sort of thinking?

"Supposing for a minute that we allow economics to continue as we have. This means then that we just little by little keep on eliminating and Dr. Hanson has given us a pretty clear picture of how we have been doing that. It could be that they have found a place in the rest of our society in one form or another, but I suspect, too, that there is a portion of this extreme group of people, farm people, who have left agriculture, who are in this rather large unemployed percentage that we have got in the country today. I would like to ask Mr. McTavish if he believes that if we allow this thing to continue, that we can possibly avoid a welfare state. Somehow we have got to take care of this thing. Are we or are we not our brother's keeper? The question in my mind is simply this: if you allow the income to accrue in the hands of a few people, don't they in turn have to turn around and dole it out to those people who are not able to compete."

Economic Forces

Mr. McTavish:

"Really, Mr. Nelson, I am not hard-hearted as you suggested.

DR. HANSON:

"For the last five years the net income of farmers has been decreasing at the rate of nearly 5%."

DR. DRUMMOND:

"Unless you as farmers are willing to have production control, whether you do it by your self or jointly with government, you cannot have a price stabilization program which will raise your prices and your income and do it permanently."

MR. ED. NELSON:

"If you allow economics to hold sway entirely, you are in effect telling people that either they have to come to the top or fall by the wayside."

You have already heard that technological changes, that is, changes in efficiency on the farms, have taken place at a very rapid rate this last little while and naturally there are going to be dislocations and hardships. You are not the only people affected. This is the only point I am making. I am not in the least unsympathetic. Something has to be done about it and what has to be done is, of course, concerted action by the government agencies, there is no other agency big enough. However you are not the only ones affected. Just because this technological change happens to hit you very badly, does not mean to say that your problem is not acute or not serious and does not have to be dealt with, it does, and so do these other things, but you are not alone. I suggest that you look at this thing from a little broader point of view and suggest that in the long run eventually it is going to work out that if you let the economic forces prevail, we shall be better off."

Grant Davey:

"I am going to ask you to be the last speaker on this, Dr. Drummond, so we can move on to the next question. Would you like to say the last word?"

No Final Solution

Dr. Drummond:

"I will say the last word, but it certainly won't be the last word that could be said. I will say this, that we have not even scratched the surface of this topic and I don't want anybody to leave this room under the false assumption that this matter has been settled or that any so-called final solutions have been suggested. As far as I am concerned, I am beginning to wonder now what it is that we are thinking about, because we have covered quite a variety of terrain already, but apparently we are thinking a good deal about the extent to which government can and should act, actually intervene in economic affairs, so as to bring about more balanced or equal or equitable division of the so-called good things of life.

"There are all kinds of questions that can be raised here. One major one, in my opinion, is this. Do we or do we not want to get in the way of goods and services as full as possible results of efficiency."

"It all depends on what we as a people in a democratic country such as this decide what we really want. We can't have our cake and eat it, too. If you look at that blackboard, the suggestion is that the government should actually stabilize the prices of commodities in general and it should stabilize costs and it should stabilize prices generally. No government anywhere can do this without being completely highhanded, without having absolute authority and consequently it cannot be done in a country like ours, where no government has such a degree of authority. This thing called public opinion has to be formed, has got

to reflect itself, and the kind of governmental action that takes place is simply a reflection of that public opinion. The main reason for this discussion is to help to formulate this thing called public opinion, help to exchange views so that anything that any of us might suggest will be perhaps a little bit more reasonable, wiser, more practicable, than it otherwise would be.

"I don't want to leave anybody with the impression that any government, federal or provincial, in Canada can really solve this problem. For my bit of information and experience with the price stabilization board, I can tell you very frankly what I believe, and that is that there are distinct limits to the ability to stabilize farm prices. Unless you as farmers are willing to have production control, whether you do it yourselves or jointly with government, you cannot have a price stabilization program which will raise your prices and your incomes and do it permanently.

"Sure you may raise certain prices for the time being, but only for the time being, unless you submit to control, because to the extent that the price is raised, it will give producers an incentive to expand. It gives you an opportunity to actually create a more serious problem instead of solving the original one. I am sure that is what Dr. Manning had in mind when he said that you cannot have a real solution as result of a government stabilization program unless at the same time those that you are working for are willing to submit to a whole lot of controls."

Public Ownership

The second "resolution" to be discussed read: Public ownership of utilities — e.g. electricity, gas and oil, telephone.

Mr. McTavish:

"If you really want to increase the efficiency of these utilities by taking them over under government control and operating them that way, then it is arguable whether government ownership and operation is more efficient than private ownership and operation. If the reason for taking over these utilities is simply a matter of greed, in other words, we want for ourselves, that is for the government, these resources which somebody else has painfully built up and got together and now is administering at a profit, then that is something else again.

"If it is a matter of taking over these utilities to make them more efficient, I am going to suggest that perhaps the efficiency of government ownership might well be extended to other spheres of operations. To get one that would really hit close to home, how about the government taking over all of our marginal farms, or better still, how about the government taking over all of our farms and making them into communes.

"The private enterprise people are trying to produce as efficiently

as they can and yet their net income is very rigidly controlled by a government agency and when they want to raise prices or change a rate, the utility company must argue in public before a utility commission or public board and the case is heard fairly in public. This is to me, as a consumer, the fairest possible arrangement and this is the arrangement we now have in Alberta. I think that you as farm people are most concerned with service, and here, perhaps, is an area in which something needs to be done, so I wonder in this case whether perhaps some form of rural co-ordinated development might not be a satisfactory alternative.

People's Needs

Mr. Ed Nelson:

"The most important question is not the question of efficiency. Efficiency is something that you apply to a maximum and you can only reach a maximum under certain conditions, and a maximum here of course would be that if you were going to maintain it in the efficiency sense entirely, you would exclude the farmer entirely, because this certainly is not an efficient way of selling power. You have got certain costs that become inherent in the whole thing. So the question, to me, revolves around: who has the right to benefit from these things which can be created as a part of our resources. Is it just those who are in a certain position or is it also those that are in a different position? These are the things that I think we have to resolve first of all. Then, if we agree that everybody has the same right to them, then it is a question of determining how you are going to distribute them, so that you don't overcharge some and undercharge others. This, I think is the thing that you have to resolve to determine whether you have to have public utilities in the hands of the public or in the hands of the people who provide them.

"I am mainly concerned in what is in the best interest of the greatest number of people and I am inclined to think that those things that are a necessity to everybody might better be handled by a public operation than a private one, because I am inclined to think that a private operation will be more concerned with an efficient operation of that utility to their particular interests rather than in filling the greatest needs.

"Now whether this can be properly reconciled by a board that is designed to see that private utilities are carrying on properly I have some doubts. I think that there is far too much chance that the whole thing will be reconciled on efficiency alone and not as to the best needs of the people concerned." (Applause)

Profits

Dr. Drummond:

"The prime interest of any type of business, operated by a private individual or a private company, is the making of profit and it is

only concerned with ways and means of making the greatest profit, refraining from either giving service at all or service at a special rate to people in any particular area, such as the rural areas. Public utilities, telephone, electricity and so forth are what economists call natural monopolies. They are by nature best operated by a single outfit only. You have to choose between allowing a single government body to do the job or let the private people do it, but make mighty sure that the government supervise the private people and their operations to the end that their operations will not adversely affect the welfare of the people they are serving."

Taxation

Dr. Hanson:

"These special industries require some kind of supervision. The question naturally arises of how effective this supervision is. The tradition in much of North America has been to have public utility commissions regulate the prices of these utilities. I would like to suggest that very often it takes many years before a utility is brought before the board and I could be very specific here and state that in the case of the Alberta power utility, to my knowledge, we have never had a full dress hearing, and this could now very well happen as one of the consequences of the present controversy. There is a hard core in the case and it is the federal income tax. This raises the question of whether you should negotiate between the federal and provincial governments about this tax, so that you can argue this on the principle of taxation."

Service

Mr. McTavish:

"That public utilities are only interested in making a profit is not right. Profit is secondary. I think that idea is the old-fashioned idea of handling a business. If you read the business administration textbooks now, you will find that the best profits are made by providing service. The question, of course, in connection with that also raised was whether or not privately owned utilities would necessarily extend service to everybody who might be considered to be entitled to it, such as farmers in outlying areas.

"It is quite true that, if we take over the privately owned utility companies in this province, half of the tax they pay to the federal government comes back to the province, so there is a net difference of, I think, three million dollars. If the federal government did not get that three million dollars, they would have to raise the taxes on something else and we would simply pay them that way, so what is the difference."

At this point the chairman gave delegates the chance to speak.

Tariffs

Delegate:

"On this cost price squeeze I was very disappointed with the panel, because they appeared to deal with it different than we had intended. I thought the government could do more for us by going out of some things than going into it, like for instance tariffs. If we would let those countries that need our wheat sell all the things that they sell in western Canada without any tariffs or restrictions, we would probably not have any wheat surplus at all. If we had no tariffs, we might be able to sell our wheat on a world market. Now we have got to buy our stuff on a protected market, and that is where I think the farmers' hardest and most difficult problem is. If they could be straightened out, the farmers' most difficult problem would be solved."

R.E.A.'s Paid

Delegate:

"I would like to point out to (Continued on page 7, col. 2)

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FOR SALE—235 acres, 215 cultivated, 115 grass. Good soil, on pavement, good location, power, running water, buildings. \$15,000 and power. C. Mortimer, Delburne, Alta 2937-0

HORSES

PONIES — We have them. The best in the land, Shetland and Welsh. Very quiet for children. Some broken to saddle. Fred W. Plank, Bluffton, Alta. 2328-0

REGISTERED $\frac{3}{4}$ Arab 5-year-old grey gelding, broke, sound. Half Arab 8 mos. old chestnut filly. M. Garriott, Strathmore, Alta. R1206 2892-0

FOR SALE—Team of horses, well broke to harness and to ride. Carl W. Reinke, Sedgewick 2779-0

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Good green feed, bales. Stoked in field. 25c. each. Archie Dewey, Box 57, Hainsburg, Alta. 458-0

Telephone poles, full length, pressure treated with penta. Deliver anywhere. Peerless Wood Preservers Ltd., Cayley, Alta. Ph. 9118-31 9118-31, High River. 9197-0

FOR WESTERN AND ENGLISH SADDLES, and COWBOY BOOTS see Clover Bar Industries, Phone 6999-7387. 8025-3

FOR SALE — Cast iron right hand drainboard sink, never used \$25.00. E. Nelson, Brightview Phone Ponoka, 322-96.

FIELD, GARDEN SEEDS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Hannas Seeds, Lacombe, Alta. 8077-3

TRADE—For lumber one rebuilt 6' M.M. PTO Combine with pick-up and scourkleen. One Stewart stook loader. F. Wageningen, Tolland, Alta. 2000-0

Fence posts penta pressure treated for lasting service. Phone or write for prices. Peerless Wood Preservers Ltd., Cayley, Alta. Ph. 9118-31, High River. 9197-0

VULCAN WEST FUA and UFA will hold a joint meeting on February 4th at 8 p.m. at D. Galbraith home. Card party to follow meeting.

FOR SALE— Top quality baled alfalfa with brome and fescue. First cut \$17, second cut \$19 per ton. E. & R. Galloway, Ft. Saskatchewan 2922-0

MRS. NELSON, widely travelled experienced tea-cup reader and adviser. Mon. through Fri. Stayal on Jasper Highway 10 - three miles west of Evansburg, Alta. 2902-0

Air Polution At Pincher Creek

Air pollution in the Pincher Creek area has reached such a concentration that it is considered dangerous to humans and livestock. A suggested remedy is to remove people and livestock from areas of highly concentrated pollution, but this does not conform with soil conservation practices nor does it remedy the pollution problem. For that reason the Annual Convention passed a resolution that the FUA ask the Provincial Government to take immediate action to prevent pollution, and to be careful in the future when selecting sites for industrial development.

(People in the Pincher Creek area blame the pollution on two industrial plants which distract sulphur from natural gas. They state that there was no air pollution up till the time these plants started producing—Ed.)

PUBLIC POWER

Locals wishing to discuss the matter of "Public or Private Power" can contact Mr. Henry Young, Millet, who is willing to go out to these locals and speak to them. Locals farther away from Edmonton wanting to invite Mr. Young, should contact neighboring locals to organize a joint meeting. Doing so, the cost per local will be lower.

LAND LEVELLING

The Provincial Government will be urged to establish an assistance program for land levelling on a ten year basis to enable farmers to increase the efficiency of their operations on irrigated farms.

MALTING PREMIUM

The premium on malting barley is 3c per bushel. The Annual Convention passed a resolution stating that this premium should be not less than 5c per bushel

Daylight Saving Time

The Annual Convention passed a resolution thanking the Provincial Government for retaining Standard rather than Daylight Saving Time. The resolution came from the District 11 Convention.

LOCAL BOUNDARIES

A resolution, originating in District 5, that definite FUA local boundaries be established to facilitate implementation of MSI groups, didn't get a majority at the Annual Convention.

USE CLASSIFIED ADS . . .

Don't wait till somebody comes to you, asking whether you have something to sell. Let it be known that you have to offer something for sale. Use our classified Section. You will reach the active farmer who will need your feed or seed or machinery.

February is the month to advertise:

Feed

Forage

Grain

Seed Grain

Used Machinery, etc.

Our classified ads work for YOU whether you want to sell or to purchase

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE

You can't simply jot down a few figures, put your signature at the bottom of the sheet, and think you have filled out a Tax Return that will be accepted by the Income Tax Department. Let our Income Tax Service help you. For members living near Edmonton, our address is 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton.

For those living farther away, let your local bring this service directly to your community. The greater number of members taking part, the lower will be the charges for travelling expenses.

USE THIS SERVICE

Complete the attached form and mail it NOW to:

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE
9934 - 106 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

We would like assistance and information on the following:

- The preparation of our 1962 Income Tax Returns.
- Farmers' Union Account Book. (Farm Records—\$1.25)
- Establishing a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- Gift Tax.
- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — tax free.
- Estate Tax.
- The preparation of a Net Worth Statement as of Dec. 31, 1962, so our tax position will be clear at that date.

Name

Address

Local No.

Economic, Social Adjustment Problems To Be Solved

The Provincial Minister of Agriculture, Mr. H. Strom, said in his address to the Annual Convention:

The greatest problem facing agriculture is the management of changes which accompany rapid adoption of new technology. One of the most important developments today is the desire on the part of under-privileged countries for progress. We have been assisting this progress first through missionary effort, then by technicians and professional men teaching these countries how to help themselves. Continued expansion in food production will be needed for these countries as their standard of living is raised, but one day they could be competitors in the world export markets. Man has made great progress in scientific and technological discoveries. We have not done nearly so well in solving the problems of economic and social adjustment.

I believe the problems facing us can be outlined as follows:

1. The difficulty of balancing overall production with demand.
2. The difficulties of enlarging the individual farm business and obtaining greater efficiency.
3. The rural community and public affairs problems confronted in a rapidly growing and changing economy.

Desire to Control

Sometimes I fear that as farmers we have a desire to control and change those things that are most difficult to attain. We could well ask ourselves if there is not a more readily obtainable remedy within our sphere of immediate control. Of one thing I am certain, subsidies on over-produced products only aggravate the problem. Governments can give leadership to farmers in trying to assess production needs and making this information available to farmers. Through crop outlook reports this is being done as much as possible.

Much has been said about the need of maintaining the family farm unit. To many I am sure this means the maintaining of the status quo. With that meaning I cannot agree, because that is not facing up to reality. The family-operated unit will continue to dominate for a long time to come against the competition of corporate farming, but we must face certain changes.

Machinery Pools

Many farmers today are over capitalized on equipment because of their desire to maintain individualism to its fullest extent. In this day of specialized equipment, of high cost, particularly in row crop farming, much could be done in the way of co-operative machinery pools. Many of us will remember the barn raising bees, the assistance of neighbors for various jobs that required additional help, and most of this was done without pay. I am not suggesting that it be done this way now, but I believe that by renting from the co-operative pool capital costs could be considerably reduced. It would give to smaller operators the advantages of large scale farming.

About the Soil Conservation Act the minister feels that the administration and application should be left to local administration.

In regard to the Horned Penalty Fund Mr. Strom made the suggestion to have this apply to calves as well as older cattle.

The Provincial Government has signed an ARDA master agreement with the Federal Government, and the minister hopes to be able to do a considerable amount of work on community pastures under ARDA regulations. Other projects to be tackled will be the alternate use of land, soil and water conservation and rural developments.

Vet College Studied

The matter of a veterinary college is under study. Manitoba nor British Columbia are interested in

establishing such a college. Alberta and Saskatchewan are interested, but none of the two provinces is willing to do it all by themselves. The Federal Government has indicated it may be willing to give assistance in capital costs, and, perhaps, operational grants. The matter of the costs of establishing a college in either Saskatchewan or Alberta is being studied by the Federal Government.

To put a crop insurance plan into effect in Alberta new legislation is needed. A committee has been set up to make a study of this matter.

PANEL DISCUSSION . . .

(Continued from page 5)

Mr. McTavish that our R.E.A. paid for the building of our line, the poles, transformers — the basic price was \$1,500 to get the power to our line. There is a lien on the land for those who cannot pay this. I have never heard of any town or city resident that had a lien on the land to get power. The cost to some of the farmers is estimated at \$4,200 to get power to their farm. This talk about what Calgary Power built — sure, we built it, too. They take money from the provincial government and we pay for it."

Delegate:

"When Dr. Drummond, I believe, was summing up the essence and the trend of the talk of the panel regarding the cost price squeeze, I believe he said that there are distinct limits to the stabilization of farm prices. No stabilization unless we have production control. My question to the panel is: We have right across Canada protective consumer and marketing co-operatives that run into the thousands and if farmers decided to go 100% co-operative, do all their selling and buying through the co-operatives, what would be the position of the small businessmen in the hundreds of towns that have nothing but farmers and the small towns themselves?"

(Dr. Drummond, apparently, had not heard right the question asked by this delegate, so we leave his answer out.)

Business Subsidies

Delegate:

"When speaking on the cost price squeeze Mr. McTavish tried to frighten farmers, as in many respects we are frightened with, with the word socialism, that perhaps if the government subsidizes agriculture, we will have to have controls and perhaps even control of farms to the extent that they become socialized. I would like to ask Mr. McTavish if business has not been subsidized ever since Canada was formed. We realize that we are paying subsidies in what you could call tariff protection and in many other hidden forms. Again Mr. McTavish says that we will just have to pull up our socks and improve our efficiency. Yet the statement has been made here by most of these gentlemen that the farmers' efficiency has been improved to such an extent that we are being penalized for it. How are we going to improve it? Big business is not afraid of subsidy and of help from the governments. Why are they frightening the farmers to ask for some help in these respects?"

M. McTavish:

"I am not trying to frighten anybody with socialism, let me take that point first. I simply say that if you are asking for stabilization of prices in the way that we interpreted the word stabilization, this calls for a setting of prices at which you buy and at which you sell, and this simply means that everybody is going to be under the control of the government, and this is called socialism according to my definition.

The second point is the government paying subsidies to big busi-

ness. Yes, they do and I don't like it either. It is done simply because through our democratic processes once again government has been convinced at one time or other that it is necessary and desirable to have some industry in this country, and so they have passed legislation protecting certain industries in order to establish these industries. However, let us not forget that farmers are also getting a certain amount of help."

Rigid Control?

Delegate:

Mr. McTavish said in public utilities the emphasis is on service, and he said that service can be arranged to outlying areas. I wonder if he was in the country all these years when the farmers put up fifty million of their own money and borrowed money to electrify farms which the private utility refused to do. The private utility had the monopoly of these areas in which those farms were located, but it refused its responsibility and the farmers had to put up fifty million dollars. Now he laid considerable emphasis upon public control of rates. I want to ask you this question: do you think that rates are rigidly controlled in this province when in the years since 1947 one power company in this province has been able to split its common shares 15 times?"

Mr. McTavish:

"I think the banks put up the money for rural electrification that was guaranteed by the government. This is a good example of co-operation between private enterprise and public. I am not sure of the details involved, so I cannot answer that question technically. As far as the public utility companies being concerned, splitting its stock and so on, I do not even know the name of the company, sir, so I cannot answer your detailed question about that particular company."

Free Trade

Delegate:

I don't believe there is any organization in Canada that can hold its head up higher and prouder on its record of believing that as individuals they could stand on their own merits, than the farmers and be free traders and not have government interference in anything. We will adopt a policy of no help across the board if the rest of the Canadian economy will do the same."

Delegate:

"At a previous convention, relating back to the power situation, I noticed in the accountant's records that the three power companies of Alberta are making well over one hundred percent net profit."

Dr. Hanson:

"I would like to point out that in the case of this company its over-all rate of profit is in the order of about 8 1/2%, if you make a computation on the basis of the stocks you get about 18%. It is not one hundred percent. Furthermore, I should say that this company has not been before a regulation board since 1947. I would like to make another comment on the very first question, the matter of having free trade. I think we could have a splendid market in Japan for our wheat if the Americans were not in there, of course, with their wheat, but assuming we had a free market situation, we could sell a lot of wheat in Japan provided we'd be willing to buy a lot of Japanese goods."

Delegate:

Everybody has been fighting Mr. McTavish on this idea of letting us go back to the country and pull up our socks and see what we can do. I think we should not be worried about that. I think in few more years we can be sure that Mr. McTavish will be on our side. When all the businessmen of the city have been replaced by robots, I think he will agree with Mr. Ed Nelson that people are more important than machines.

Education

Dr. Grant Davey:

"I am not going to make the

summary. Instead of that, Dr. Zendner and one or two others want to comment briefly on the question of education, especially adult education."

Dr. Zendner:

"I think it should be painfully apparent to all of you, farmers in Canada are a very small political minority. This means, in effect, that you are bucking the other 90% of Canada's population. I gather that you have some doubt on the efficiency of business, but I think one can look at this in a somewhat different way. Personally I find the amount of money being spent on adult education in this province is just painfully small and I should think that if people want to do something to improve your own efficiency, not in the technological facts but in the political facts, you should badger your government for larger and more substantial grants of money to adult education agencies. I think you might even go further and do as businessmen do. You might hire a few sociologists and psychologists to tell you how to market your ideas and your products in the political realm. I am very serious about this and I would like to recommend, Mr. Chairman, that this group give some serious thought to having a meeting more often than once a year and giving some intensive thoughts to the other nine questions which we did not get around to at this meeting."

Mr. Putman:

"I would agree with Dr. Zendner that we are not spending enough on this, but I am very happy with the situation that is arising now, in fact that we are going to develop further vocational training, and I hope a good portion of this vocational training includes agriculture. I am thinking particularly of the future farmers in our boys and girls. In this province of ours we have 70,000 farmers. If they each farm 35 years, we would need 2,000 new farmers every year to replace those who have retired or who have passed along. In our Schools of Agriculture we are training less than 200 and I think this is one of our needs."

Unlimited Need

Dr. Drummond:

"I think what we have all stressed this afternoon is the best single illustration one could find of the interest in and need for not only more of, but a far more intensive education in respect to the economic side of farm life and the social side of farm life, that we could possibly find. We cannot call a halt to further improvement in farming methods, but what you are all concerned with here today is not the economics of production per se at all. You all know how to produce, some people think you know how to produce too well. What you are concerned about is the inability to dispose of what you do produce at terms that you consider to be satisfactory. In other words, what you do want in the way of education is education in respect to marketing, pricing, international trade economics generally. I want to emphasize the need for adult education is virtually unlimited and by adult I mean anybody who is still able to think. Too many people have the foolish notion that once they have stopped going to formal school or college, they really know it all. Anybody who feels that way does not really know anything at all. You are only starting at that point. Whether it is money you need, whether it is various types of facilities, these are all part and parcel of it. To me the main thing is to realize that we really need it and then go out and insist that we get it by some means or other."

Dr. Grant Davey:

"Thank you, Dr. Drummond. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the panel for their contributions this afternoon. I hope this discussion has helped you to solve some of your problems. I would also like to thank you people for being so attentive. Thank you."

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Game Policy

The following resolutions regarding Game Policy carried at the Annual Convention:

1. To delete from the Handbook that the duck hunting season be at least 30 days earlier in the grain growing areas of Alberta.
2. That the Game Department arrange for setting up one or more game farms on an experimental basis.
3. That the Provincial Government be asked to make an effort to control bears, which are a hazard and a nuisance, in agricultural areas.
4. That farmers be paid compensation for crop losses, whether standing, swathed or stacked, without having to insure for such losses.
5. That persons desiring to snare fish be required to obtain a special permit at a cost of one dollar.

Under the resolutions not acquiring a majority of the votes were: that all applicants for big game licenses be required to take a test for color blindness, and that the Provincial Government pay a bounty on coyotes, in areas where coyote population is on the increase.

Farm Machinery And Repair Parts

The FUA Board passed two resolutions concerning farm machinery and repair parts for such machinery. The resolution about farm machinery, coming from the District 8 Convention, states that farm machine companies be asked to mark clearly the year of manufacture on each machine. The other, passed last summer by the District 9 Convention, requests that manufacturers of farm machinery be urged to standardize wheels, tires and other replacement parts to the greatest possible extent.

The F.W.U.A. Executive reports:

On behalf of the other members of the F.W.U.A. Executive, I would like to extend sincere good wishes to all our members for 1963.

1962 was a year of important changes in many parts of the world. Some countries achieved independence and are now in the throes of establishing governments representative of the people. Others are demanding freedom, and still others are confused and helpless as to what they should do. One thing is clear, however. Where the white man reigned, not enough effort seems to have been made to educate the native people to such a point that they were able to govern themselves. Then suddenly this was their lot and they find themselves ill equipped for the job.

Markets, too, have held the spot light in 1962. I believe some progress has been made, but we find ourselves trying to sell a commodity to countries not familiar with the product. In speaking to women who came from rice producing areas, they told me their people would rather have smaller helpings of rice than more of our wheat. They told me that wheat products stick in their mouth. So on and on we go, learning, experimenting, hunting for answers.

FARM ORGANIZATION

In 1962 we talked also about a new farm organization, only to come up with a plan such as we now have, with a different approach. We have one year left to make up our minds on this. Then we must decide what direction we will go. It will not be an easy decision to make.

Some changes are in store for F.U.A., F.W.U.A. and Junior members this year. All the information usually sent out each month to the locals will be discontinued. Instead our paper "The Organized Farmer," will be issued twice a month and all information will be published therein. Mailings will go to locals only twice a year, just before the district conventions and the annual convention. This will result in a great saving to the F.U.A. and every member will have access to the information.

FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

In our F.W.U.A. we will be planning for our 50th birthday to take place at our 1963 convention. This will entail a good deal of research and planning.

We are setting up a committee to make a survey of the F.W.U.A. organization, and assess the results of 50 years' activity and try to analyze where our place will be in any new developing farm organization that might arise.

A committee was set up to review our Divorce Laws in Canada which will be studied later on.

We will continue with our Citizenship Camp in 1963. Already we can see good results from our former camp. Just the opportunity for two ethnic groups to know and understand each other is of great importance.

We will again present our brief to the provincial government outlining the members thinking on the resolutions.

New Zealand was selected as our country of study with particular emphasis on women's organizations.

Scrap books are to be made this year of Alberta with a view to sending these to some of the constituent members of A.C.W.W. 1963 will see the completion of our community scrap books, which has been a three year project.

PROMOTIONAL WORK

In addition to the above we, the F.W.U.A. members, will be taking an active part in every way we can to promote the agricultural viewpoint and further the needs of our rural people.

It speaks well for our organization to have representatives on the Curriculum Committee, the Advisory Board of Technical and Vocational Schools, the Dental Auxiliary Committee, the Committee on Revision of Mental Diseases Act, the Board of Agricultural Education and many others.

And finally, let us hope that

each member will give thought and careful consideration to the revision of our farm organization now in its birth throes. Whatever our decision on this may be, it will affect each farmer for many years.

May the New Year be one of achievement, progress and peace.

HAZEL BRAITHWAITE,
FLORENCE SISSONS,
FLORENCE HALLUM

Tax Study Needed

(Continued from page 1)

have money. If we ask for, and get more services than we can pay for, we are in trouble. The same is true if some people are charged unfairly for services they are unable to benefit from.

Our main concern then must be to make sure that we only request necessary services and then make sure their cost is charged as equitably as possible, taking into account the ability to pay. This will require some genuine studies into rural and urban relations. More than that, there is considerable room for study of farm to farm relationship. Are we actually taxing fairly and equitably? I don't know, but I suspect we may not do so.

If ability to pay is, perhaps, to be the main criterion, then the farm house might be a better base on which to start assessing. From there, you might start to assess productivity, i.e. feed lots, farms, cultivated acres, or any other form of gainful occupation.

TWO IMPORTANT THINGS

If this formula would be used it seems to me you might do two important things:

1. Lessen the tax load on the young farmer just getting started, and
2. Get a better relationship of taxation to actual productivity.

If it were possible to look at this whole problem of taxation in the light of total requirement, equitably distributed, instead of in the traditional emotion of "I don't like taxes, period," we might get some pleasant surprises. However, if we think only in terms of less total taxes, when the cost of services are still going up, we are not very realistic.

START SURVEY

I think we might spend quite a lot of time at our local meetings just talking about these things. I would like to see locals make a little survey of their own area of the percentage of their gross income that goes to pay municipal or county taxes. If each member would calculate the percentage of tax he or she pays in relation to gross income, then average the total for the local, we could do the same at the provincial level, and we might get a better picture of what is actually happening taxation wise. If, in the end, we were to establish a better method for distributing tax costs we could say we had spent the winter profitably. On the other hand, if we did nothing more than satisfy ourselves the method presently used is the fairest, then we would have done a worthwhile job also.

In the meantime, I am hoping that before the winter is over we will be able to get a broad tax study under way so we will be better able to know our position in the community, urban and rural.

Dairy Problem

Dairy surpluses today are a matter of major concern. The Annual Convention directed the FUA to make, in co-operation with all others interested, every effort to plan a program that will assist in solving the dairy problem now facing Canadian agriculture.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS - NEW DISEASE

From time to time we hear of some "new disease." Actually, the disease is not new, but medical science has been able to identify and classify certain symptoms as a specific disease. Some twenty years ago Cystic Fibrosis was identified as one of these.

Cystic Fibrosis is the most common CHRONIC disease of infancy and early childhood; it accounts for one death in fifty in small children. It is estimated that one in every 1,000 Canadian babies is born with it; some authorities even claim that one in every 600 babies have it.

It is accepted as a "hereditary" disease in that a child is born with it, and it is transmitted from parents. The symptoms usually appear during the first year of infancy. In the past these children died at the age of 2 or 3 years. There is no known cure and its cause is also unknown. Treatment with the newer drugs and vapor tents prolongs the life expectancy and relieves much suffering. Treatment must be continuous throughout the life of the person.

The disease (C.F.) affects the mucus, saliva and sweat of the body. The mucus becomes thick, especially in the lungs, causing a persistent cough and a predisposition to frequent colds and infection of the lungs. The pancreas is also affected and the child is unable to digest food properly and although often ravenously hungry does not gain weight or grow properly.

SYMPTOMS

The symptoms that a parent should become concerned about are: 1. persistent cough and wheezing which in turn causes frequent colds and lung infection. 2. large loose, very foul bowel movements often coupled with a "pot-bellied" abdomen. 3. excessive perspiration. One, two or all three of these

FEBRUARY STUDY FOR FWUA LOCALS

major symptoms may be present and should be sufficient warning for a parent to seek medical advice.

Across Canada there are a growing number of "Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation" Chapters, the first being formed in July 1960. Their motto is "Serve and Solve."

EDMONTON CHAPTER

There is a Chapter in Edmonton which covers Alberta and the North West Territories. Their aims are:

1. To disseminate information, facts and statistics through the publication of literature on C.F.
2. To conduct research into the basic causes and treatment of C.F.
3. To aid those afflicted with C.F.
4. To raise funds and allocate the same for the above purposes.

At the present time the Edmonton C.F. Chapter provides drugs needed for C.F. treatment at a very reduced price. Part of the treatment of many C.F. cases is a vapor tent to relieve the distress of congested lungs and up to the present time the Edmonton Chapter has supplied and serviced 18 such tents at a cost of \$250.00 each. These are in use all the way from Lethbridge in the south to Hay Lake, N.W.T. in the north. They have also been successful in creating a C.F. clinic at the University of Alberta Hospital.

The Chapter considers one of its primary duties is to make the general public aware of the symptoms and nature of C.F. It has some excellent booklets on hand, notably one entitled, "What Parents Should Know About Cystic

Fibrosis. The C.F. Foundation is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to carry on its work. As more new cases of C.F. are referred to the Chapter there will be a greater need for funds.

If, after reading this short article, you are interested in further information on C.F., please write: Mrs. A. Marshall, Secretary Edmonton Cystic Fibrosis Chapter, 9780 - 145 Street, Edmonton.

—Mrs. B. Fletcher

CO-OP PACKING PLANT FAVORED

Delegates at the Annual Convention passed a resolution from District 8, which in amended form expresses the wish that immediate action be taken to promote the formation of a Co-op packing plant organization in Alberta.

Marketing Boards Main Study Project

The FUA will make Marketing Boards their main subject of study and promotion during 1963. This resolution came from District 7 Convention and didn't come up for discussion at the Annual Convention but was passed by the Board of Directors.

Political Meetings

No action will be taken on a resolution sent in by the District 3 Convention, stating that joint meetings, arranged by the FUA for political candidates be the sole responsibility of the FUA District Board, and that no candidate have authority to cancel such a meeting. The Board of Directors felt that no candidate has any authority to cancel an FUA meeting and cannot do so.



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